

The Standard

BUENOS AIRES—TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1883.

XXII. YEAR.

No. 6,223

PARRY & Co.

Artículos Incomparables

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|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Cerveza Pilsener | 2. Cerveza Pilsener | 3. Cerveza Pilsener | 4. Cerveza Pilsener |
| 5. Cerveza Pilsener | 6. Cerveza Pilsener | 7. Cerveza Pilsener | 8. Cerveza Pilsener |
| 9. Cerveza Pilsener | 10. Cerveza Pilsener | 11. Cerveza Pilsener | 12. Cerveza Pilsener |
| 13. Cerveza Pilsener | 14. Cerveza Pilsener | 15. Cerveza Pilsener | 16. Cerveza Pilsener |
| 17. Cerveza Pilsener | 18. Cerveza Pilsener | 19. Cerveza Pilsener | 20. Cerveza Pilsener |
| 21. Cerveza Pilsener | 22. Cerveza Pilsener | 23. Cerveza Pilsener | 24. Cerveza Pilsener |
| 25. Cerveza Pilsener | 26. Cerveza Pilsener | 27. Cerveza Pilsener | 28. Cerveza Pilsener |
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Se venden en todos los principales Almacenes.

The Standard

Not published on Saturdays and Sundays.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1883.

Associated Press

Telegram

HAVAS AGENCY

London 10.

The International Conference on the Navigation of the Danube has terminated. Roumania, discontented, has protested against the decisions of the Conference.

Paris 10.

Disorder of some importance was created here yesterday by the Socialists, and the Monarchists had something to do with it also. About 1,000 persons marched through the street, and in front of the Hotel de Ville, shouted "Give us Work and Bread!"

By some effort the gathering was dispersed without resort to armed force. Nevertheless, the Socialists to-morrow (Sunday) are apprehended, and the authorities are taking energetic steps to maintain order.

Berlin 10th.

Prince Bismarck has had a relapse and is confined to bed.

Paris, 10th (Evening).

Government interpellated in the Deputies on yesterday's events. The debate terminated with a vote of the order of the day, passed unanimously.

London 11th.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces the death of Prince Gortschakoff.

Montevideo, 12th.

Message about National Bank deferred.

Stocks rising.

Patrol Argentina seized, for attacking this Government.

Most of the papers by Saturday's steamer seized.

Lucerne arrived from Havre.

Acconag from Liverpool.

Mails to-night.

Rosario, 12th.

General Mitre arrived here yesterday morning, and was received by some 200 friends.

His hotel was crowded with visitors all day.

Telegrams sent to all the National authorities to pay the distinguished traveller every attention.

THE WESTERN LANDS.

The letter which we give at foot, and which we received yesterday morning, will explain not only the public interest in this question, but also the great necessity of teaching the farmers outside how to obtain frontier lands, the capital and stock required, and the probable future held out to those who have the way and the means to settle on them.

Day by day as this country grows the struggle for a living becomes sharper. Our correspondent says that on many of the estates now, a man with a large family will not be hired, as the meat allowed at a "puerto" is but one couple a week, which is utterly insufficient to feed even a small family, and to the present the average consumption on the sheep farms is two couple a week at each "puerto."

Few men, as a rule, can start in the country without some capital, but it is not necessary for a camp man to have a very large capital to make a home-stand on the new lands. As a rule, most of the owners of these frontier lands would be only too happy to give camp free, for a certain number of years, to any farmer with a large family who has sufficient means to pay for making a home and "juguet," and enough of stock to keep his family. We estimate the stock necessary to support a family on the outside camps at 200 cows, and from 800 to 1000 sheep. With this stock and a half a league of camp, with a rancho and "juguet," the pioneer farmer may look confidently to a very comfortable independence in 5 or 6 years. When on the other day at the Loreto camps we saw a farmer who some 3 years ago started out there with 800 cows, to-day his "rodos" is over 3000; he came from the Baradero river, now he is prosperous and happy.

For those who have no stock and very little capital, we should recommend them to apply to Mr. Cassey for an urgent letter to your Excellency, as we learned at 3 p.m. to-day that the orderlies who carried that despatch to the telegraph office at Limay, were carried away by the current, when crossing the Negro, and lost all the mails, and as I have just received your Excellency's telegram in which you inform me that you have received, via Chile, an account of the fight between Argentine and Chilean troops, I now repeat my telegram as follows:—

February 29th.

I have just received a despatch from Colonel Godoy that a detachment of the Second Brigade, stationed at Palmar, in the Province of Buenos Aires, while pursuing some Indian robbers, were attacked by 50 Chilean Indians, supported by 150 Indians, who charged on their little force of only 16 men with the bayonet; but they were beaten off, leaving 7 dead and some wounded on the field. On one side were two killed and one wounded, of the 2nd Battalion. Six men were killed, and a few wounded. The Chilean Indians, some of whom were armed with bows and arrows, were taken from the camp. Through some prisoners captured, we have learned that, at the present time, the Chilean Indians are building a fort, garrisoned by 40 or 50 Indians. Colonel Godoy informs me that he has given orders to capture and disarm this force in case the news should prove true. I have approved this officer's action in the matter, while waiting him to be very prudent, in view of the serious nature of the case, and I look for Y.E.'s approval of what I have done, as it is in defence of the honour of the nation and its territorial integrity.

God guard Y.E.

General Villegas.

Having sent this telegram, I communicated to the Commander of Armas all that has happened, sending copies of all the documents, etc. I hope my despatch has not met the same fate as that of Y.E.

I have given orders that the greatest tact and prudence be observed, in order to avoid any collision with the troops of the neighbouring Republic. I should think Y.E. that our troops have not advanced one step beyond the place where the fight took place, as your numbers being so small, and having no knowledge of the country, they retired to their original position. The officer whose troops met the Chilean Indians, Commander Diaz, of the 1st Battalion.

Our loss was two killed and one wounded, and sent Battalion. I have ordered an inquiry into the whole affair, and Commander Diaz to report himself at the headquarters of the Brigade, and Y.E. must rest assured that every step taken in the matter will be duly weighed, as is necessary in cases of the kind.

God guard you.

General Villegas.

Nahuel Huapi.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

February 1st.

I should have said, the French Government there were persons living in their midst, since they have discovered the fact and concluded they are lying in ambush to slay the Republic, and to banish the descendants of the reigning families and to finish with royal conspirators and pretenders more or less pretending. It is curious to trace the origin of this present only political, but perhaps historical, crisis in France.

The director of Montaigne-Les-Mines employs several hundred hands; his wife, who is very religious, induced her husband last summer, to refuse work to all who would not attend church; some miners objecting, they were dismissed; their comrades refused to follow, and the mine was closed; the local chapels and religious buildings; arrests were effected, the Government prosecuted; but during the trial, anticipating an acquittal of the accused, the unheard of course was adopted of stopping the trial, and carrying the issue later, elsewhere. The Socialists entered on the scene headed by Prince Krapotkin; a score of accused were tried found guilty, and the heaviest penalty of the Code applied.

The extreme radicals felt very sore at this. But a windfall arrived in the manifesto of Prince Napoleon; the radical deputies under Plagnet seized the ball at the bound, magnified the ludicrous incident, accused the Duc de Orleans of ability to be Draconian towards ignorant miners and Socialists without a following, but afraid of a Napoleonist squib. The Cabinet fell into the trap, and accepted the Plagnet bill of proscription against all holding the sword over the heads of the suspected so as to permit them to prefer self-expropriation, or persuasive guilting.

As the Orleansists of late years have drifted into the position of universal legates of the Republic, the republicans have turned the Prince Napoleon incident against them. No serious attention is given to the latter eccentric individual; he will remain in prison till a presidential decree orders his expulsion. There are as many ways for conspiring as there are for being a conspirator. The Orleansists have furnished that the Orleansists have dipped into criminal conspiracy, yet the impression is wide-spread, and since the hare has been started at night with no surrender republicans, that the said princes are indisputably at the head of the conspiracy, and that faction at Satoy, and more actively by the social and financial influences of their sympathizers, to trip up the constitution.

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The Loreto camps, to be sold on next Thursday, will be sold on 4 years' credit, which will be a great help to the small farmer, and any man that has 500 cows and 1000 sheep has sufficient stock and capital to buy, say two leagues, and make a start with his family outside. Twenty odd years ago the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires began to divide and fraction this land about Chivilcoy and sold to farmers and chasqueiros good sized farms on long credit at the rate of 400,000 % per league; it is much to be regretted that the Provincial Government did not continue with its programme, which gave such excellent results in Chivilcoy. Had the Government continued selling to small farmers as it did at Chivilcoy, we should have to-day a much larger country in the Province of Buenos Aires than Santa Fe, but from one cause or other the Government stopped short, and we all know the sequel of the public land sales at the Government House; only millionaires could buy, the poor farmer was pushed aside, and whole territories have for 20 years been lost to the Plough.

In the sale of the Loreto camps, we believe, if the bidder is a good one, half a league will be sold, and as the purchaser has only to pay one-fourth cash, and the balance in four years, a small estate on four years will be within the reach of every man who owns half a flock of sheep; but farmers who intend settling on these new camps should always bear in mind that the camps outside are very different from the sheepfarms in Arco and Estan, and that a small plot of cattle on these lands will do better than a fine flock of sheep at Mercedes.

We have on our table piles of circulars, pamphlets, plans, maps, etc., published in London and the United States about Manitoba, Idaho and all the immense tracts of land in the great northern territory of Canada, yet in all these attractive, well got up papers, we can find no safer, easier, or better terms for the poor man than those that we had here, and if we can in the least help our poorer countrymen in the camp to gain the road of fortune on these new western camps, which are now so much brought on the market, we shall consider our humble labours amply repaid.

The following is the letter:—

Estancia San Ramon.

Mr. Capataz of the estancia, would be very thankful to you for a little explicit information regarding the sale of lands on the frontiers. Being the fortunate possessor of a large family and a few spare dollars, he would like to know how he might best benefit one of his sons, and dispose of the other. Inside land being dear and labour scarce, it must be the frontier or the United States; not only for him but several of his readers. By giving through the Standard some information in regard to the disposal and price of this new land many of your readers in moderate circumstances would be able to form some idea as to what would be best for them, as it has become impossible for a poor man to bring up a family on the wages paid for labour by sheepfarmers. Many of them in this country (Irish in particular) will not engage a man with family that would consume more than one couple per week. The publication of the above and a few lines in answer, will be very welcome to several of your readers.</

port, which is destined ere long to be one of the greatest for commerce on the East coast of South America.

It is rumoured that all the gunpowder at present in Garcia is damaged by the damp from the sea-breeze, some 200 tons.

The trade of Marcellus with the R. Plate is steadily progressing, according to the recently published by the Argentine authorities at that port. Owing to some port difficulties in Italy, many of the Italian emigrants for the R. Plate from Marcellus. In the quarter of 1882 thirty vessels of the R. Plate from the port trade of Marcellus sailed, and occupied seven steamers, ten sailing vessels, and a tonnage of 10,000 tons. One bar-ge for the Mint has been ordered, and some Marcellus. The import

[illegible][illegible]

CORRIERE DEL SUR.		March 10.
Introduction		
Abascocondores, Capasanos, Proceendencia,		
Yay Mandul, Salin,		180
Animales		246
Onguen hnos, Las Flores,		11
T'ri Amagueti, Culacutan,		44
Yay Mandul, Salin,		246
De Estreñi, Monasivo,		132
Yay Mandul, Salin,		246
Id Magallanes,		83
		916
PARNOS.		
Baynes 870		
Sinela 750		280
Id apta carne con peso 349 420		
Id 12 a 240 280		
Id carne chanchales 140 200		
Caros de novillo 120 155		
Id de vaca 180		
Id de jaboty 16 170		
Termos no arriba 120		
Id magueño 160		
Novillo de salchero 280 325		
Novillo de invernada 230		
Id carne 18 190		
Capones y ovejás 82		
Se camueñen para el plato 517 animales.		
MONTEVIDEIAN TELEGRAMS.		
Montevideo, March 17th		
Luzes (all) arrived yesterday from		
Havre with ship up to Pel. Itch.		
Ancozua arrived yesterday; sails to-day.		
Luzes (all) arrived and 100 passengers to		
Atencioyá.		
Luzes from Liverpool		
Rio Branco, Janeiro		
Dado Amortizable, nothing done at official		
Rio de the affairs, 201		
2,000 salad muttons hides, 68 on shore.		
Rio de the affairs, 201		

MARITIME.	
ARRIVALS.	
Cosmos from Uruguay	March 12th
Providence, Rosario	
Tridente, Rosario	
Ringo, Rosario	
Spanish Bay, Regina, Sta. Catalina	
Do de Europa, Antonina	
Do de Argentina, Paranaguá	
DEPARTURES.	
Jupiter for Montevideo	March 13th
Rio de la Plata for Uruguay	
Pingo, Sta. Fe	
Providence, Rosario	
Tridente, Rosario	
Siles for Montevideo	March 15th
Cosmos, Uruguay	
Tridente, Rosario	
Providence, Rosario	
Pingo, Rosario	
Steamers expected in March—	
15th Valparaiso from Hamburg	
16th Niger from Bordeaux	
17th Tamar from Southampton	
18th Uarle from Hamburg	
19th Laxer from Pacific	
20th Araucania from Pacific	

Poison, Genoa
28th. Magellan from Liverpool
29th. Grogue from Rochest.
Steamers to sail in March—
15th. Minto for Southampton
17th. Luxor for Hamburg
18th. Scorn for Genoa
19th. Lario for London
20th. Lincroft for Havre
21st. Aracacia for Liverpool
22nd. Privale for Barcelona
Marana, Antwerp
24th. Magellan for Pacific
Niger, Bordeaux
27th. Ville de Buenos Aires for Havre
28th. Le Poire, Havre
29th. Tamar for Southampton

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For curing Sheep in Sheep
The only and cheapest remedy approved
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One gallon to be mixed with 200 gallons
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[illegible]

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The proprietor of an establishment in the Banda Oriental so desirous of communicating with a gentleman who has had practical experience in all branches of Meat Packing suitable for more than 20 years. Should be stocked for more than 20 years. Should be equipped for purchase require in time would give part of the purchase money. Title deeds in dispartable. For further particulars apply to Messrs Duggan's Hermance, Calle Fiedra 197.
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A close-up photograph of the fore-edge of a book. The top portion shows the edges of numerous pages, which are a light cream or off-white color. Below the pages, a dark, textured binding material, likely black leather or cloth, is visible. The binding has a pebbled grain. The overall image is somewhat blurry and has a slightly aged appearance.

